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CPW Report No. 56 -- COMMUNIST CHINA
 (Jan. 5 - 12, 1953)

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- 2 -

1. (1b) Sino-Soviet Friendship:

Peking reported in numeral code (Jan. 9) that Li Chi-shen credited China's 1952 gains to Mao's leadership and "the fraternal assistance of the USSR." Ho Hsiang-ning of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee pointed out that Sun Yat-sen had urged Chinese leaders to "unite with the USSR."

Anshan announced (Jan. 9) that the Local Education and Culture Bureau honored "Chinese and Soviet workers" who sponsored the SSF Month Photo Exhibit. Peking said in numeral code (Jan. 7) that the SSF MAGAZINE published replies from Soviet cultural groups to letters written in appreciation of SSF Month performances. Peking and Shanghai reported (Jan. 11) that Liu Shao-chi, head of the Chinese Communist Party delegation to the Soviet 19th Congress, had arrived home.

Peking said in numeral code (Jan. 10) that the Soviet Foreign Insurance Administrative Bureau, established in Dairen in 1946 to provide fire insurance for Soviet enterprises, had transferred its "assets and liabilities" to the China People's Insurance Company.

2. (1c) Soviet Technical Guidance:

Peking (Jan. 9) quoted from a JEN MIN JIH PAO article on the Fushun open-pit mine, where "Soviet experts guide Chinese workers, who are trained in the use of modern Soviet conveyors and drills." Peking said in numeral code (Jan. 8) that the Ministry of Communications recently called a conference in Wuhan to "popularize" the Soviet method of single-line towing.

3. (1c) Russian Leadership:

Kunming reported (Jan. 5) on an exhibition showing nearly 2,000 photos from Korea, Vietnam, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Mongolia, and Poland. They "demonstrated clearly peaceful construction in the People's Democracies" and the "invincibility of the peace camp under the leadership of the USSR."

Wuhan stated (Jan. 7) that Kwangtung peasants who toured the USSR were making speaking tours to tell the people of the happy life in the USSR. Wuhan said (Jan. 11) that at the Central and South China Metallurgical Institute the staff and students were improving their work by "emulating Soviet teaching and study methods."

Chungking said (Jan. 6) that local factory workers had adopted 57 progressive Soviet experiences, would learn another 50 and "widely emulate Soviet experiences in order to industrialize China." However, some workers were backward in their thinking, and refused to learn progressive Soviet experiences.

4. (2a) War Burdens:

Mukden reported (Jan. 6) that the local Party committee met to outline work for the first quarter of the new year, stressing "active promotion of the resist-America, aid-Korea drive."

Dairen stated (Jan. 9) that the Party committees of local machine shops called the workers together to study editorials on intensification of the RAAK drive. Shanghai announced (Jan. 7) that scheduled RAAK talks would stress intensification of the drive and the preferential treatment program. Peking said in numeral code (Jan. 5) that 109 railway workers from the Hangchow Administrative Bureau left for the Korean front in support of the RAAK drive, with engineers and conductors promising to take care of their families.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

- 3 -

According to Kunming (Jan. 12) the Yunnan Branch of the People's Bank called a meeting to discuss "extension of banking facilities to rural areas in order to assist the peasants." Peking announced in numeral code (Jan. 11) that the China Red Cross Society had called a national conference in Peking.

5. (2c) Economic Difficulties:

Dairen announced (Jan. 8) that the local Commerce and Industry Bureau had ordered State enterprises to limit their business to wholesale trade, widening the differential between wholesale and retail prices "to encourage private merchants."

Sian reported (Jan. 5) that 12 Northwest exploration teams tested 4,100 different kinds of ores last year, and this year the field work would be quadrupled, investments increased six times, "to intensify mineral surveys and explorations."

Peking reported in numeral code (Jan. 8) that Mukden cadres had been reprimanded and dismissed for storing woolen goods during October, "when there was a huge demand for such goods." Sian said (Jan. 11) that 20 oxen had been illegally butchered in a Kansu hsien and two illegal slaughterhouses discovered in Shensi, endangering the supply of oxen for agricultural production.

Peking asserted (Jan. 8) that workers in Czechoslovakia were manufacturing goods to fill orders from China, and added (Jan. 9) that a Sino-Rumanian technical and scientific pact had been signed. Peking said (Jan. 8) that the Northeast Party Committee had called upon State enterprise workers to fulfill new assignments "by fully utilizing their present production equipment."

Peking (Jan. 8) quoted "the reactionary" TIMES of India as saying scientists at Lucknow had demanded that India stop exporting strategic materials.

6. (3a) Russianization Moves:

Mukden announced (Jan. 6) that Anshan steel mill cadres met to discuss implementation of a program to promote advanced Soviet experiences and the study of Russian so they could read Russian books. Chungking stated (Jan. 7) that the Southwest Party Training School stressed such courses as political indoctrination and "culture."

Hofei stated (Jan. 9) that 80 percent of the 141,376 Anhwei Province propaganda cadres were engaged in promoting "Party-mass relationships." Chengte said (Jan. 7) that in Katso District, Jehol, the cadre propaganda network was reorganized because it failed to carry out assignments and was ineffective. Mukden (Jan. 7) told of a Party directive ordering intensification of indoctrination among workers and cadres to promote the 5-year plan.

Peking reported in numeral code (Jan. 5) that the Central Government had issued regulations on supervisory units in State financial and economic enterprises to implement national policies. These units would guard against "overt obedience but covert violation," and must have access to all files and maintain an adequate informer network.

7. (3a) Basic Construction:

Mukden announced (Jan. 8) that Northeast construction units were stockpiling brick, steel, cement, lumber, and other materials, and had accumulated from 3 to 50 percent of their needs. Peking said in numeral code (Jan. 6) that 10,000 Mukden horse carts had been mobilized to carry materials for basic construction. Shanghai announced (Jan. 9) that the East China Office of Engineering had streamlined its organization and taken on 100 engineers.

UNCLASSIFIED

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- 4 -

Peking in numeral code (Jan. 5) reported that a Central and South directive compelled registration of technical cadres for basic construction, technical training, and indoctrination, saying "any refusal to accept orientation is a violation of Government laws." Peking announced (Jan. 7) that the Shanghai Labor Bureau had trained 20,000 for technical jobs and was giving them assignments. Peking added (Jan. 9) that 700 Southwest technicians had been transferred to areas where they were needed.

Peking complained in numeral code (Jan. 10) against "the indiscriminate recruiting of technical personnel." Some Government units had offered special bonuses to workers, leading others to demand pay increases and resign from the unions. "Instead of listening to lectures in winter schools, workers sent notes to the instructor demanding pay increases."

Peking reported in numeral code (Jan. 10) that Southwest authorities had twice issued directives calling for implementation of basic construction transfers, but still certain units were lax. Inspection teams now were being organized to check on implementation of orders in the Southwest. Wuhan reported (Jan. 10) that Kwangtung had organized a committee to register technical personnel, but most offices had been lax. A new order demanded completion of registration by the end of the month.

Kunming reported (Jan. 8) that seven local private high schools which faced money and teacher shortages had been taken over by the Yunnan Government to train personnel for basic construction.

8. (3a) Counterrevolutionary Indications:

Dairen reported (Jan. 8) that local militia units were undergoing winter training to "increase their political consciousness." Chengte said (Jan. 9) that Jehol militia units were challenging each other to guard Government property well. Last year the Jehol militia increased four times, to 51,000 men. Shanghai announced (Jan. 5) that the newly organized East China Political and Legal Affairs Committee would suppress counterrevolutionaries.

9. (3a) Judicial Changes:

Peking said in numeral code (Jan. 7) that with judicial reform in the Southwest, backward cadres had been replaced by "firm supporters of the Party."

10. (3e) Agricultural Remolding:

Peking reported in numeral code (Jan. 10) that certain Suiyuan nomadic areas exempt from land reform were found to be semiagricultural. Steps had been taken to divide the land and abolish privately operated ranches organized since the liberation.

11. (4) Border Minorities:

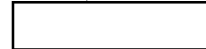
Peking in numeral code (Jan. 5) reported that a survey team had explored the headquarters of the Huang Ho in the Kunlun Mountains of Tibet, collecting "numerous geological specimens." Chungking said (Jan. 5) that the Tibetans were grateful to the People's Liberation Army units for promoting public welfare, construction, and production.

12. (4) American Atrocities:

Peking said in numeral code (Jan. 11) that U.S. authorities promoted "fascist persecutions" to intensify the anti-Soviet war mania. Peking (Jan. 7) and Wuhan (Jan. 8) reported protests of various organizations, including Christian groups, at "fabricated charges" against the Rosenbergs, and their death sentences.

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- 5 -

Peking told in numeral code (Jan. 7) of a JEN MIN JIH PAO article: "Oppose the Design of the Americans to Expand the War of Aggression in Indochina." Peking (Jan. 11) quoted Indian sources through TASS as saying the U.S. Government planned to support French colonialists in Vietnam with direct military aid.

Peking asserted (Jan. 5) that a Japanese-American trade and navigation agreement being drafted would "tighten the noose around Japanese trade and shipping." Peking stated (Jan. 10) that the Tokyo American Embassy had agreed to help set up an intelligence bureau composed of former fascist Japanese officers.

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